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Claims 1-9 (Canceled)

Claims 17- 24 (New)

17. (New) A method of analyzing a mixture to determine the presence of an analyte, the method comprising, providing an antibody capable of simultaneously binding to (a) an analyte which is a member of binding pair and (b) a macromolecule in which the capability of binding to the macromolecule is reversibly inhibited by the presence of a photocleavable moeity, mixing the inhibited antibody with a mixture to be analyzed exposing the mixture to electromagnetic energy to activate the capability of the antibody to bind to the macromolecule, binding the antibody to the macromolecule, and assaying the macromolecule for the presence for the analyte.

18. (New) The method as claimed in claim 17 wherein the antibody is a bispecific antibody comprising a first antibody component capable of binding a receptor and a second antibody component capable of binding a macromolecule.

19. (New) The method as claimed in claim 18 wherein the first and second antibody components are parts of antibodies which retain the active site but are free of the Fc regions.

20. (New) The method as claimed in claim 18 wherein the second antibody component is against an enzyme.

21. (New) The method as claimed in claim 20 wherein the enzyme is capable of converting a prodrug of a cytotoxic drug into the cytotoxic drug.

22. (New) The method as claimed in claim 17 wherein the photocleavable moiety is 1-nitrophenylethan-1-ol conjugated to the antibody.

23. (New) The method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the electromagnetic radiation is selected from the group consisting of ultraviolet, visible light, and x-rays.

24. (New) The method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the electromagnetic radiation is UV-A radiation.